60

Restricted

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period

6 January - 11 January

1947

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Medical Service
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
SECTION VI - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VII - Nutrition
SECTION VIII - Social Security Division
SECTION IX - Memorandum to I.J.G.

Restricted

Restricted

SECTION I

WELFARE

Public Assistance

The English Edition of the Imperial Japanese Government Official Gazette, dated 20 September 1946, has been received and includes: Imperial Ordinance No. 438 (Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law) on pages 1 - 3 and Ministerial Ordinance No. 38 (Regulations for Enforcement of Daily Life Security Law) on pages 4 - 5.

Sufficient copies of the above English Edition have been procured for the information of all concerned and are being enclosed in this issue of the Weekly Bulletin.

Ueno Station Vagrant Problem

Unfavorable reports have been received regarding the vagrant population, which varies between 1500 and 2000 persons, at Ueno Station.

The most recent report was contained in the Stars and Stripes of 8 January 1947. This news item stated that according to the Tokyo Shimbun report of 7 January 1947, six (6) persons were found frozen to death in the passageway of Ueno Railroad Station. The sex of the dead was not revealed but it was reported that malnutrition and physical deterioration were observed.

Further investigation was requested regarding this report by PH&W, SCAP through Tokyo-Kanagawa Military Government District and autopsies were requested. The Tokyo Detachment reported that eleven (11) deaths have occurred in Ueno Station in January 1947 (7 January inclusive). Of these eleven (11) deaths, nine (9) autopsies were performed by the medical examiners, and two (2) cases were diagnosed as dystrophy at inquest without autopsy. The nine (9) autopsies gave diagnosis of; pneumonia - seven (7) cases (1 fibrinous, 2 broncho pneumonia, 4 lobar pneumonia), pulmonary tbc - one (1) case and dystrophy - one (1) case.

The vagrant population at Ueno Station has shown very little fluctuation since newcomers compensate for those who become institutionalized.

Tokyo-To officials in a meeting held on 7 January 1947 took action to remedy the conditions existent at Ueno Station. Beginning on 11 January 1947 vagrants will not be permitted to enter the area (passageway) with resident vagrants being furnished temporary lodging and non-resident vagrants being returned to place of residence. Vagrants who are ill will be given medical aid.

Housing shortage is the principle cause for the vagrant condition at Ueno Station as surveys have shown that the majority of those seeking

Restricted

refuge in the passageway are not without funds.

Japanese Red Cross

Field Headquarters for Disaster Relief in the areas of the recent earthquake have been set up at Osaka with American Red Cross personnel being assigned to Military Government Teams in areas most affected. These areas are:

Wakayama
Kotchi
Ehime
Kagawa
Tokushima

The above operation during the rehabilitation stage is the outcome of an agreement made between the Japanese Red Cross, American National Red Cross (International Activities, FETO) and Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP. As this operation is the first large disaster relief in the experience of the Japanese Red Cross, which in previous disasters has limited its activities to medical relief; it was believed advisable to make available to them the services of trained personnel of the American Red Cross as advisors.

SECTION II

MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 29 November shows 3900 hospitals with a bed capacity of 218,014 beds, 107,847 of which are occupied. For this same period 285,021 out-patients were treated.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

During the week, conferences were held with CI&E and the Ministry of Education concerning the Veterinary Education program. Prior recommendations submitted by the Veterinary Education Council were clarified and the following program agreed upon:

At the beginning of the school year in 1953, no veterinary school shall accept students who have not successfully completed 12 years of preliminary education; 6 years' primary school, 3 years' lower secondary school and 3 years' upper secondary school.

At the beginning of the school year in 1948, the length of the veterinary course shall be extended to 4 years, and no student shall

be accepted for admission to a school offering less than a 4-year course.

Students now undergoing training shall be allowed to graduate and be licensed to practice.

Animal Disease Report:

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Animal Industry, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 5 - 11 January 1947:

Prefecture	Disease	Cases
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Fukuoka	Anthrax	1

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

The first edition of the monthly magazine Health and Midwifery has been published by the Midwifery Association, edited by Dr. H. Kusama.

Education

At a conference regarding the status of the Red Cross and St. Luke's College of Nursing, approval was given by the Mombusho for the St. Luke's College of Nursing to continue to award diplomas to the students upon graduation as long as they remain in the Model Demonstration School of Nursing. A quota of 80 students for April 1947 was set and a ratio was alloted for general public, Red Cross chapters and St. Luke's College of Nursing.

SECTION V

SUPPLY

Production

Monthly report of the Pharmaceutical Production Section, Welfare Ministry, indicates continuous effort is being made to increase production of medicines currently on import programs. Individual action on specific items is being taken in order to reduce current import programs to an absolute minimum. Production of the below listed medicines is not possible due to the fact that no raw material exists in Japan and cannot be obtained in Japan:

Ephedrine Hydrochloride
Pilocorpine Hydrochloride
Theobromine w/sodium salicylate
Hydrous wool fat
Ergot
Emetine Hydrochloride

DDT warehouses selected by the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government for storage of DDT products in Tokyo area were inspected. These warehouses are considered adequate. They will be utilized for storage of DDT products released to the Japanese on import programs. Additional warehouses selected for this purpose, located throughout Japan, have been inspected by Military Government personnel.

Twenty (20) pounds of Stephania Cepharantha (crude drug) was forwarded to the St. Louis Medical Depot, St. Louis, Mo., by air mail. This action was taken in compliance with War Department request for 100 pounds of the crude drug to be utilized for Medical Department research. An additional 80 pounds will be shipped in the near future.

Investigation is being made to determine requirements, availability of present stocks and production capacity of necessary supplies required to accomplish anti-tuberculosis campaign for all children of school age. It is estimated that a chest X-Ray will have to be accomplished on approximately 18,000,000 children of school age. Preliminary reports on requirements have been received and production program has been initiated.

The number of individuals requiring prosthetic appliances in Japan has been estimated at 78,350 by the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government. Production of artificial limbs for approximately 50% of this number has been accomplished. Approximately 90 factories are engaged in this production. The majority of these factories are extremely small and are accomplishing production by hand.

Distribution

Inventory reports from the Central Medicine Distribution Company indicated large stocks of controlled medicaments in their warehouses. Officials of the company were interviewed regarding the distribution of these stocks of controlled medicaments. Immediate allocation to prefectures was stressed, and final result of interview indicated accelerated action by the officials.

The Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Japanese Welfare Ministry is taking a more active part in the proper distribution of medical supplies throughout Japan, and particularly the distribution of controlled medicaments, both on a national and prefectural level.

Narcotics

Destruction of all damaged narcotics, considered not fit for medical use, which were held by SCAP approved wholesale firms in Osaka was accomplished by the Narcotic Control Officer and Osaka prefectural officials. In addition approximately 168 kilograms of Ecogonine Hydrochloride, a semi processed narcotic, were segregated for removal to

the 29th Medical Depot, Kobe, for storage. The Narcotic Control Officer and Osaka prefectural officials met with representatives from all the doctors' associations in Osaka prefecture. Duties and responsibilities of practitioners under the new narcotic regulations were discussed.

A meeting was also held with the procurators and judges of the Osaka district. The Narcotic Control Officer gave a resume of the progress of the narcotic control program in Japan to date which was partially attributed to the cooperation of court officials in exacting severe penalties for narcotic violations. The Japanese officials stated they realize narcotic violators must be punished for crimes committed against the welfare of the Japanese people rather than for the monetary value of the narcotics involved.

It is considered enforcement of the narcotic laws in Osaka has reached a new high level. Five of the Japanese narcotic control officials have been delegated police power as far as narcotic violations are concerned and are working closely with a group of seven Osaka policemen who act as a police narcotic vice squad.

Inspections made of narcotic repackaging operations in Japan show a marked change has taken place since the beginning of the occupation. Workers engaged in this activity are screened for their integrity and the repackaging is being done in well-equipped, strictly sanitary laboratories to which no unauthorized person is admitted. The firms repackaging these narcotics understand it is their responsibility to prevent any diversion of the narcotics during these operations.

SECTION VI

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Port Quarantine

Two new medical officers have been assigned to Military Government Port Quarantine work. Both officers are newly arrived from the United States where they attended the Army Medical Department school at Fort Sam Houston and the Army Military Government School at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. These officers are spending a week in the Tokyo and Yokohama quarantine offices in preparation for taking up port assignments.

On Sunday, 5 January, a new method of cyanide fumigation was employed successfully to disinfest the J. M. Davis at Yokohama. The cyanide used in this method is carried in cans in impregnated clay. When the can is opened and the amorphous clay is spread in the compartment to be disinfested, hydrogen cyanide gas is liberated in known concentrations, the final dosage being easily predetermined by the number of cans used. This is similar to the "Discoid" method used in the United States Quarantine service.

Restricted

For the week ending 23 December, seven cases of smallpox appeared aboard the Repatriation ship, Eiho Maru in Sasebo Bay.

SECTION VII

NUTRITION

Nutrition Survey-Week Ending 10 January

Summarized data for Tokyo area--the seven prefectures of Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo and Kanagawa, together with the Kure area data--two prefectures of Okayama and Hiroshima, are presented for February through November. Caloric increases are noted for November principally due to the availability of sweet potatoes.

Restricted

Restricted

SUMMARY

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - 1946

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

KANTO AREA
(Tokyo Area)

7 Prefectures

(Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa)

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	February	May	August	November
Number	20,016	18,774	18,903	18,348
Pop. Ratio				
Adult Unit No. persons	0.813	0.880	0.874	0.914
Protein				
Animal	3.3	4.1	4.5	4.1
Vegetable	48.5	54.1	59.7	59.3
Total	51.8	58.2	64.2	63.4
Fat	-	15.0	12.9	11.7
Carbohydrate	-	428.7	421.1	534.0
Calories				
Ration	165	404	254	164
Free Market	75	38	44	53
Home Production	1743	1676	1772	2313
Gift	23	16	13	8
Total	2006	2134	2083	2538

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

Restricted

Restricted

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - 1946

	February No Data	May	August	November
Grains				
Rice		306.1	187.5	316.8
Wheat		175.1	102.7	32.1
Barley			140.6	97.5
Others		9.1	18.0	11.9
Total		490.3	448.8	458.3
Nuts, Etc.		-	0.04	0.5
Potatoes				
Sweet		98.5	7.0	557.2
White		25.9	251.7	11.3
Others		37.8	0.2	74.3
Total		162.2	258.9	642.8
Sugars		0.02	0.01	0.04
Oils		0.4	1.4	0.9
Legumes				
Soya		50.0	1.1	2.6
Soya products			50.5	52.8
Other beans		1.7	6.7	3.0
Total		51.7	58.3	58.4
Animal Foods				
Fish		13.9	14.7	15.8
Meat, Poultry		0.5	4.2	3.3
Eggs		1.1	1.8	0.3
Milk		6.0	2.5	0.4
Total		21.5	23.2	19.9
Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables		120.0	152.5	117.9
Other Fruits & Vegetables				
Citrus, Tomatoes		0.13	52.7	1.0
Other Fruits		-	14.9	6.4
Other Vegetab.		60.3	184.6	151.6
Total		60.4	252.2	159.0
Seaweeds		1.2	0.9	1.6
Processed Veg.				
Dried		5.5	0.4	0.9
Pickled		33.4	104.1	91.7
Total		38.9	104.5	92.6
Flavours		7.0	12.1	7.2
Others		3.0		

Restricted

Restricted

SUMMARY

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - 1946

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

SANYO AREA
(Kure Area)

2 Prefectures

Okayama and Hiroshima

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	February	May	August	November
Number	1710	1767	1724	1723
Pop. Ratio				
Adult Unit	0.819	0.872	0.846	0.939
No. persons				
Protein				
Animal	5.7	6.5	6.6	8.4
Vegetable	47.8	46.6	50.8	50.7
Total	53.5	53.1	57.4	59.1
Fat	-	8.0	8.0	13.7
Carbohydrate	-	206.6	379.1	327.1
Calories				
Ration	414	243	431	69
Free Market	38	45	35	82
Home Production	1490	1448	1408	2109
Gift	37	15	10	15
Total	1979	1751	1884	2275

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

Restricted

Restricted

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - 1946

	February	May	August	November
	No data			
Grains				
Rice		346.6	269.7	336.2
Wheat		106.5	29.6	81.7
Barley			146.1	27.3
Others		1.3	1.5	0.6
Total		454.4	446.9	445.8
Nuts, Etc.		-	-	0.9
Potatoes				
Sweet		45.1	2.7	361.6
White		7.4	116.2	6.0
Others		3.7	0.1	53.3
Total		56.2	119.0	420.9
Sugars		0.8	0.2	0.7
Oils		0.5	1.1	1.1
Legumes				
Soya		27.8	1.9	10.9
Soya Products			20.4	25.1
Other beans		1.0	6.1	2.8
Total		28.8	28.4	38.8
Animal Foods				
Fish		22.1	12.6	27.1
Meat, Poultry		1.2	0.9	1.3
Eggs		4.1	3.0	1.4
Milk		0.3	1.0	0.4
Total		27.7	17.5	30.2
Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables		113.7	135.6	76.0
Other Fruits & Vegetables				
Citrus, Tomatoes		1.2	16.4	2.3
Other Fruits		12.8	11.1	11.6
Other Vegetab.		100.2	113.6	191.3
Total		114.1	141.1	205.2
Seaweeds		0.5	1.0	12.2
Processed Veg.				
Dried		5.8	0.6	0.1
Pickled		53.4	29.5	36.6
Total		59.2	30.1	36.7
Flavours		8.8	10.4	13.5
Others		0.4		

Restricted

Restricted

SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Personnel

Mr. Peter M. Sullivan having been assigned to this Section is appointed Social Insurance analyst effective 10 Jan. 1947 in Health Insurance, branch of Social Security Division.

Surveyed the Health Insurance activities in Chiba Prefecture and visited the Chiba Health Insurance Sanatorium. The Sanatorium was found in excellent condition but with a small percentage of its bed capacity in use. The difficulty of obtaining food and transportation were the main reasons given for a low patient census. All patients in the Sanatorium were T.B. cases which seems to be the main illness given preference at this time. However, all insured members with any type of illness are eligible for admission to the Health Insurance Sanatoriums.

A conference has been held with the Chairman (Mr. Shimizu) of the Committee for Investigation of Social Insurance System which has been established by Imperial Japanese Government Ordinance. National Health Insurance was indicated as the most urgent problem at the present time, in the Social Insurance program.

The difference in the two types of health insurances mentioned is that National Health Insurance is operated in rural and small urban areas, and the Health Insurance, sometimes called sickness insurance is operated in the industrial and city areas. The former receives contributions from the employee only while in the latter the employer and employee contribute equally. Both are supervised and administered by the Government.

SECTION IX

MEMORANDA TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-3 13 Dec 46 - Rickettsicidal (Typhus Control) Spray Program

PHMJG-4 13 Dec 46 - Information Concerning Estimated Narcotic Requirements for Japan - 1946

PHMJG-5 16 Dec 46 - Responsibility for Medical Care, Hospitalization and Disability Benefits for Japanese Nationals on Duty with Occupation Forces.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

5 Incls:
1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 28 Dec 46, w/Digest.
2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 21 Dec 46.
3. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 28 Dec 46.
4. Summary of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for four week period ending 28 Dec 46, w/Digest.

Restricted

Digest of Weekly Summary Report
of
Communicable Diseases for Week Ending 28 December

For reporting purposes, the week ending 28 December is the closing week of the year; hence, the cumulative cases and rates indicated represent the total number of cases and the rates respectively, for the year 1946.

The number of diphtheria cases (843) reported for the week ending 28 December was somewhat less than the number (905) reported the previous week, but deaths (95) remained about the same as in the two previous weeks. The current case rate was 60.1 per 100,000 population, compared with a cumulative rate of 67.5. The current death rate of 6.8, however, was more than 25 percent higher than the cumulative rate of 5.3.

The number of dysentery cases (84) again declined 40 percent from the number (140) reported in the previous week. Dysentery deaths declined more than 30 percent from 102 in the previous week to 68. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.0 and 120.4, respectively. The corresponding death rates were 4.8 and 18.1.

The number of typhoid cases (409) was the least reported for any week of the year, and nearly 18 percent less than the number (497) in the previous week. The number of deaths (50) was also the smallest number for any week of the year and less than half of the number (105) for the previous week. The current case rate of 29.2 was less than half of the cumulative rate of 6 .9. The current death rate (3.6) was also less than half of the cumulative rate of 7.4.

Paratyphoid cases (111) were 14 percent fewer than in the previous week (129). Ten paratyphoid deaths were reported. The current case rate was 7.9 compared with a cumulative rate of 12.5. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.7.

Smallpox cases decreased from 18 in the previous week to 14 in the current week. Four deaths from smallpox were reported. In the previous week, 86 smallpox deaths were reported, but special investigation reveals that only 2 actually occurred that week. The remaining 84 which were reported for Hyogo prefecture, represented an accumulation of unreported smallpox deaths during the last 5 months of the year. The current and cumulative case rates for smallpox were 1.0 and 24.4, respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 3.9.

Epidemic typhus cases increased from 52 in the previous week to 64. There were only 2 deaths reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.6 and 42.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 4.0.

Malaria cases decreased slightly from 188 to 178 in the current week. No deaths from malaria were reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 12.7 and 62.3 respectively. The cumulative death rate remained 0.2.

One case of cholera and 3 deaths were reported, all from Hyogo prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 1.7 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.9.

Scarlet fever cases (37) declined more than 40 percent from the number (66) reported in the previous week. No deaths were reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.6 and 3.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.0 and 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases (31) remained about the same as in the 3 preceding weeks. Three deaths were reported, representing a continuous decrease in number for the third consecutive week. The current case rate was 1.5 compared with a cumulative rate of 2.5. The current and cumulative death rates were .2 and .6.

Two cases of Jap B. encephalitis were reported from Ehime prefecture. No deaths were reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.4, respectively. The cumulative death rate remained 0.2.

The three diseases responsible for the largest number of cases were diphtheria, (843), typhoid fever (409) and malaria (178); the largest number of deaths were from diphtheria (96), dysentery (68) and typhoid fever (50).

The title of the communicable disease report appearing in the Weekly Bulletin for the period 30 December to 5 January 1947 should read "Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for the Week Ending 21 December 1946." The box heading appearing on the table on page 1 should read:

	Diphtheria				Dysentery			
Prefecture	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDING 28 DECEMBER 1946

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	137	13	4149	408	7	4	3713	569
AOMORI	13	2	772	75	-	-	1466	241
IWATE	10	-	838	93	-	-	6786	891
MIYAGI	8	2	942	44	5	-	3928	397
AKITA	19	-	1012	93	-	-	2476	309
YAMAGATA	32	3	1260	83	4	5	4531	520
FUKUSHIMA	27	4	1299	57	13	16	8036	805
IBARAKI	13	2	599	52	11	4	3077	669
TOCHIGI	11	2	921	61	3	1	2527	467
GUMMA	4	2	258	60	-	-	3453	311
SAITAMA	11	-	956	57	2	2	1999	441
CHIBA	13	-	864	60	4	2	1258	252
TOKYO	33	5	2252	200	3	3	1844	354
KANAGAWA	14	-	1056	96	2	2	1581	238
NIIGATA	19	2	1269	73	3	1	2580	267
TOYAMA	11	1	490	42	-	-	533	29
ISHIKAWA	14	-	960	52	1	-	205	32
FUKUI	-	-	366	28	-	1	336	60
YAMANASHI	5	1	220	18	-	2	1313	188
NAGANO	12	2	826	43	3	-	2106	184
GIFU	7	3	463	58	-	2	1005	214
SHIZUOKA	25	4	1304	158	3	1	2879	542
AICHI	34	2	1989	102	2	1	1935	328
MIE	10	1	1161	30	-	-	462	88
SHIGA	10	-	679	51	-	-	451	78
KYOTO	-	-	963	148	2	3	979	230
OSAKA	9	2	1003	145	1	-	814	162
HYOGO	24	4	1632	172	2	3	1685	322
NARA	2	-	428	37	-	-	255	46
WAKAYAMA	3	-	579	36	-	1	301	67
TOTTORI	4	-	376	27	-	-	662	141
SHIMANE	14	3	879	74	2	-	747	182
OKAYAMA	10	4	946	94	-	-	1024	210
HIROSHIMA	32	1	1244	56	1	1	1521	236
YAMAGUCHI	21	2	2023	118	3	-	1134	235
TOKUSHIMA	4	1	618	52	-	-	1455	272
KAGAWA	4	-	803	51	-	-	1985	272
EHIME	17	1	1260	79	-	1	2068	394
KOCHI	2	-	1246	85	2	-	1219	261
FUKUOKA	105	11	3263	194	2	-	2312	319
SAGA	13	1	897	64	-	-	1147	103
NAGASAKI	11	2	999	117	1	-	1742	314
KUNAMOTO	9	1	370	28	-	-	1868	305
OITA	36	7	1130	77	-	12	976	251
MIYAZAKI	16	2	812	87	1	-	2084	264
KAGOSHIMA	15	2	790	56	1	-	1279	138
TOTALS	843	95	49166	3891	84	68	87737	13198
RATE								
Current	60.1	6.8	67.5	5.3	6.0	4.8	120.4	18.1
Previous	64.5	6.8			10.0	7.3		

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	15	3	2635	293	3	3	916	36
AOMORI	2	2	812	105	1	-	173	5
IWATE	3	1	729	121	-	-	114	2
MIYAGI	15	-	930	42	3	-	272	7
AKITA	4	1	453	70	-	-	49	3
YAMAGATA	22	3	964	106	13	2	435	15
FUKUSHIMA	16	1	1851	145	10	1	313	10
IBARAKI	15	-	1041	115	2	1	264	24
TOCHIGI	24	4	1556	231	1	-	287	20
GUMMA	3	-	698	74	-	-	111	4
SAITAMA	10	1	1244	188	1	-	185	10
CHIBA	15	-	1323	112	2	-	179	4
TOKYO	21	1	2249	216	13	-	689	23
KANAGAWA	9	1	1617	197	1	-	306	12
NIIGATA	18	2	1409	125	6	-	332	12
TOYAMA	6	1	885	85	1	-	100	2
ISHIKAWA	1	-	301	30	1	-	67	5
FUKUI	1	-	309	30	1	-	59	2
YAMANASHI	3	1	329	33	1	-	100	13
NAGANO	8	1	867	63	1	-	342	8
GIFU	21	3	1100	146	1	-	199	25
SHIZUOKA	18	-	1522	182	12	1	467	44
AICHI	17	2	1282	136	9	-	247	6
MIE	11	1	1138	125	1	-	136	6
SHIGA	5	-	341	52	-	-	31	3
KYOTO	3	-	1370	223	1	-	171	18
OSAKA	6	3	1328	170	1	1	206	20
HYOGO	9	5	2547	415	-	-	278	35
NARA	1	1	509	93	-	-	57	3
WAKAYAMA	9	-	823	140	-	-	89	10
TOTTORI	7	-	369	37	1	-	81	11
SHIMANE	6	1	736	123	4	-	145	8
OKAYAMA	12	-	1224	209	1	-	38	2
HIROSHIMA	23	4	1683	209	7	1	243	9
YAMAGUCHI	6	1	380	60	1	-	88	6
TOKUSHIMA	4	-	794	118	-	-	51	5
KAGAWA	8	3	602	72	1	-	213	11
EHIME	2	-	519	80	-	-	59	3
KOCHI	3	-	774	117	1	-	67	1
FUKUOKA	8	-	1301	120	3	-	341	12
SAGA	8	-	275	12	2	-	122	1
NAGASAKI	1	-	446	47	1	-	192	7
KUMAMOTO	7	1	230	33	-	-	48	-
OITA	1	1	237	39	-	-	53	3
MIYAZAKI	2	1	493	43	3	-	116	7
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	196	6	-	-	59	1
TOTALS	409	50	44421	5388	111	10	9090	474
RATE								
Current	29.2	3.6	60.9	7.4	7.9	0.7	12.5	0.7
Previous	35.4	7.5			9.2	0.4		

Weekly Report - 28 December 1946

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				EPIDEMIC TYPHUS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	2328	370	5	1	2452	341
AOMORI	-	-	75	16	-	-	846	83
IWATE	-	-	49	10	-	-	121	12
MIYAGI	-	-	113	23	-	-	467	41
AKITA	3	1	71	15	-	-	219	23
YAMAGATA	-	-	120	8	-	-	529	80
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	230	28	-	-	284	18
IBARAKI	3	2	183	31	-	-	281	28
TOCHIGI	-	-	74	16	1	-	160	17
GUMMA	-	-	91	17	-	-	108	17
SAITAMA	-	-	207	13	-	-	704	60
CHIBA	1	-	218	19	2	-	341	40
TOKYO	-	-	1821	136	14	-	9587	687
KANAGAWA	-	-	427	61	5	-	906	90
NIIGATA	-	-	134	18	3	-	126	21
TOYAMA	-	-	187	19	1	-	40	9
ISHIKAWA	-	-	120	28	-	-	79	10
FUKUI	-	-	144	17	1	-	57	4
YAMANASHI	-	-	87	12	2	-	140	10
NAGANO	-	-	189	9	-	-	242	32
GIFU	-	-	250	35	1	-	86	14
SHIZUOKA	-	-	251	40	-	-	85	13
AICHI	-	-	1176	85	15	1	1124	94
MIE	-	-	232	33	-	-	85	12
SHIGA	-	-	162	19	-	-	63	14
KYOTO	-	-	697	116	-	-	1065	134
OSAKA	-	1	2432	539	2	-	6388	503
HYOGO	-	-	2160	464	-	-	2664	291
NARA	-	-	406	83	-	-	189	39
WAKAYAMA	-	-	227	33	3	-	95	12
TOTTORI	-	-	55	8	-	-	45	3
SHIMANE	-	-	127	22	-	-	26	4
OKAYAMA	1	-	230	50	-	-	130	28
HIROSHIMA	-	-	397	60	-	-	61	5
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	127	29	3	-	92	11
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	173	29	3	-	22	3
KAGAWA	-	-	290	58	-	-	76	9
EHIME	-	-	161	35	-	-	35	7
KOCHI	-	-	185	40	-	-	43	13
FUKUOKA	1	-	427	37	2	-	481	42
SAGA	-	-	54	11	-	-	41	5
NAGASAKI	-	-	324	65	-	-	439	16
KUMAMOTO	-	-	84	13	-	-	10	-
OITA	-	-	91	18	-	-	34	6
MIYAZAKI	-	-	41	8	1	-	22	5
KAGOSHIMA	3	-	173	27	-	-	51	3
TOTALS	14	4	17800	2823	64	2	31141	2909
RATE								
Current	1.0	0.3	24.4	3.9	4.6	0.1	42.7	4.0
Previous	1.3	6.1			3.7	0.7		

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	9	-	925	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	3	-	383	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	2	-	474	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	213	3	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	-	674	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	4	-	456	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	196	1	-	-	6	2
IBARAKI	7	-	895	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	239	2	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	1	-	70	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	102	1	-	-	1	1
CHIBA	-	-	218	-	-	-	33	17
TOKYO	15	-	1546	3	-	-	12	3
KANAGAWA	3	-	472	1	-	-	29	104
NIIGATA	1	-	419	-	-	-	27	6
TOYAMA	1	-	210	-	-	-	77	31
ISHIKAWA	-	-	262	1	-	-	22	10
FUKUI	-	-	120	6	-	-	14	4
YAMANASHI	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	2	-	512	-	-	-	2	-
GIFU	-	-	87	2	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	6	-	152	-	-	-	2	1
AICHI	3	-	974	1	-	-	10	6
MIE	4	-	231	-	-	-	2	2
SHIGA	1	-	1658	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	347	-	-	-	17	3
OSAKA	1	-	104	-	-	-	70	37
HYOGO	6	-	720	1	1	3	15	13
NARA	3	-	242	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	256	-	-	-	6	4
TOTTORI	8	-	330	-	-	-	6	4
SHIMANE	1	-	297	-	-	-	17	7
OKAYAMA	2	-	163	-	-	-	34	21
HIROSHIMA	5	-	1051	-	-	-	169	68
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	725	1	-	-	90	44
TOKUSHIMA	12	-	1110	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	7	-	955	1	-	-	1	1
EHIME	5	-	1126	4	-	-	17	8
KOCHI	1	-	355	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	26	-	1733	17	-	-	185	55
SAGA	19	-	2141	13	-	-	88	30
NAGASAKI	-	-	419	2	-	-	164	93
KUMAMOTO	3	-	442	1	-	-	25	11
OITA	9	-	1035	22	-	-	6	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	428	1	-	-	17	4
KAGOSHIMA	2	-	620	-	-	-	65	35
TOTALS	178	0	26207	87	1	3	1229	626
RATE								
Current	12.7	0.0	62.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.9
Previous	13.4	0.1			1.1	0.4		

PREFECTURE	SCARIET FEVER Current (C)	SCARIET FEVER Current (D)	SCARIET FEVER Cumulative (C)	SCARIET FEVER Cumulative (D)	EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS Current (C)	EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS Current (D)	EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS Cumulative (C)	EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS Cumulative (D)	JAP B. ENCEPHALITIS Current (C)	JAP B. ENCEPHALITIS Current (D)	JAP B. ENCEPHALITIS Cumulative (C)	JAP B. ENCEPHALITIS Cumulative (D)
HOKKAIDO	3	-	395	18	7	1	232	74	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	23	1	-	-	73	25	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	14	-	-	-	41	13	-	-	2	1
MIYAGI	1	-	55	1	2	-	73	11	-	-	9	1
AKITA	1	-	50	2	-	-	40	12	-	-	3	1
YAMAGATA	4	-	55	-	-	1	45	13	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	58	1	-	1	69	15	-	-	9	4
IBARAKI	1	-	35	1	-	-	38	9	-	-	10	7
TOCHIGI	1	-	22	1	-	-	13	8	-	-	2	1
GUMMA	-	-	42	2	-	-	19	2	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	-	66	3	-	-	12	1	-	-	2	1
CHIBA	3	-	41	-	-	-	29	11	-	-	2	2
TOKYO	7	-	410	7	3	-	140	40	-	-	7	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	96	2	2	-	37	6	-	-	3	3
NIIGATA	-	-	26	2	-	-	28	7	-	-	1	-
TOYAMA	-	-	5	1	-	-	4	3	-	-	2	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	11	1	-	-	20	3	-	-	6	2
NAGANO	1	-	76	2	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	23	-	-	-	12	2	-	-	1	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	63	9	-	-	38	18	-	-	-	-
AICHI	2	-	84	8	-	-	16	8	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	16	-	-	-	22	4	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	3	-	43	-	-	-	9	2	-	-	-	1
KYOTO	-	-	127	4	-	-	44	17	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	49	4	-	-	47	12	-	-	1	1
HYOGO	-	-	49	8	-	-	22	10	-	-	2	1
NARA	1	-	11	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	24	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
TOTTORI	-	-	8	2	1	-	15	4	-	-	3	-
SHIMANE	-	-	9	-	-	-	8	3	-	-	11	7
OKAYAMA	-	-	25	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	8	3
HIROSHIMA	1	-	14	1	-	-	18	5	-	-	13	6
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	23	2	-	-	32	5	-	-	8	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	1	-	-	17	4	-	-	7	5
KAGAWA	1	-	21	1	-	-	9	4	-	-	4	5
EHIME	1	-	22	1	-	-	6	2	2	-	14	5
KOCHI	-	-	24	3	-	-	7	3	-	-	9	6
FUKUOKA	-	-	40	2	4	-	95	28	-	-	6	2
SAGA	-	-	2	1	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	17	2	-	-	39	17	-	-	3	1
KUMAMOTO	1	-	3	-	-	-	14	3	-	-	11	5
OITA	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	10	-	1	-	25	5	-	-	10	4
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	19	2	-	-	4	2
TOTALS	37	0	2209	100	21	3	1468	424	2	0	176	79
RATE												
Current	2.6	0.0	3.0	0.1	1.5	0.2	2.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2
Previous	4.7	0.2			1.3	0.6			0.0	0.0		

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 5 January through the current week for all diseases, except malaria and Jap. B. encephalitis, which are reported from 2 June.

Rates per 100,000

Plague: 0

Prepared by: Public Health & Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP (From Japanese sources).

Digest of Summary Report
for
4 Week Period Ending 28 December 1946

The reader is cautioned against comparing numbers of cases and deaths reported for December with November, since the December report is for a 4 week period, whereas the November report was for a 5 week period. Rates, however, are computed on an annual basis for both reports and may be compared.

A decrease was recorded in the diphtheria case rate (67.7) per 100,000 population) for the first time since August. The death rate from diphtheria (6.4), however, continued its increase which began in September.

The case rate for dysentery continued to decline sharply from 73.4 in November to 13.9 in December and further decreases may be expected during the winter months. The rate during the last week of December was only 6.0. The dysentery death rate dropped from 16.0 per 100,000 population in November to 7.0 in December, and may also be expected to decrease still further.

Typhoid fever, which reached its peak (89.2) in August, continued to decline. The case rate dropped from 45.4 in November to 34.2 in December; correspondingly the death rate fell from 6.4 to 5.2. Both the case and death rates were the lowest recorded for typhoid fever in any month of the year.

The paratyphoid fever case rate also continued to decline somewhat, from 10.1 in November to 9.3 in December. The death rate for paratyphoid fever, however, declined only slightly from 0.7 to 0.6.

Smallpox again increased, from a rate of 0.9 in November to 1.4 in December. The tremendous increase in the reported number of smallpox deaths, from 17 in November to 96 in December requires further explanation. A total of 84 smallpox deaths were reported from Hyogo prefecture, but this number represents an accumulation of unreported deaths which occurred during the preceding 5 months. The number of smallpox deaths actually occurring in December was only slightly in excess of 12, and therefore less than or at least no more than the number occurring in November.

The case rate for epidemic typhus (4.2) was exactly double the November rate, but the death rate (0.3) remained the same.

Malaria continued its precipitious decline with a case rate of 14.9 compared with 24.9 in the previous month. The death rate (0.1) remained the same.

There were 25 cases of cholera reported during December, raising the rate from 0.1 in November to 0.4 in December. All of the cases were in 3 prefectures; Hyogo 12; Okayama, 11; and Kyoto, 2. There were 14 deaths, representing a rate of 0.2.

The case rate for scarlet fever decreased slightly from 4.5 in November to 4.1 and the death rate of 0.1 remained the same.

An increase was reported for epidemic meningitis. The case rate was 1.5 compared with 1.1 in November. The death rate increased from 0.4 to 0.6.

Only 2 cases of Jap. B. encephalitis were reported in December and no deaths were reported.

In terms of numbers of cases for the 4 week period ending 28 December, diphtheria (3,795), typhoid fever (1,917), malaria (837), dysentery (782), paratyphoid fever (521) were the most important communicable diseases. More than 200 cases were also reported for both epidemic typhus and scarlet fever. The leading causes of death from reported communicable diseases were dysentery (393), diphtheria (361) and typhoid fever (292).

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
FOUR WEEK PERIOD ENDING 28 DECEMBER 1946

PREF CTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	325	196.2	69	25.8	72	26.9	43	16.1
AOMORI	48	57.4	7	8.4	34	40.7	9	10.8
IWATE	55	58.9	8	8.6	10	10.7	6	6.4
MIYAGI	66	58.8	8	7.1	34	30.3	6	5.3
AKITA	111	121.0	11	12.0	36	39.2	16	17.4
YAMAGATA	128	128.9	9	9.1	35	35.2	19	19.1
FUKUSHIMA	82	55.7	9	6.1	118	80.2	77	52.3
IBARAKI	60	40.3	7	4.7	45	30.2	13	8.7
TOCHIGI	49	42.5	6	5.2	15	13.0	8	6.9
GUNMA	16	13.7	3	2.6	8	6.8	-	-
SAITAMA	50	32.1	4	2.6	11	7.1	6	3.9
CHIBA	49	31.8	-	-	21	13.6	5	3.2
TOKYO	170	53.0	23	7.2	33	10.3	14	4.4
KANAGAWA	64	41.3	4	2.6	18	11.6	6	3.9
NIIGATA	71	39.8	3	1.7	9	5.0	4	2.2
TOYAMA	45	82.9	4	5.6	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	57	84.7	3	4.5	1	1.5	5	7.4
FUKUI	24	45.0	2	3.7	10	18.7	4	7.5
YAMANASHI	15	24.5	3	4.9	11	18.0	4	6.5
NAGANO	67	43.1	6	3.9	18	11.6	4	2.6
GIFU	34	21.7	5	4.5	9	8.1	24	21.7
SHIZUOKA	83	47.9	9	5.2	16	9.2	8	4.6
AICHI	180	80.4	8	3.6	13	5.8	3	1.3
MIE	63	59.9	2	1.9	6	5.7	1	1.0
SHIGA	39	61.2	3	4.7	4	6.3	2	3.1
KYOTO	41	33.0	2	1.6	14	11.3	17	13.7
OSAKA	39	17.1	9	3.9	7	3.1	-	-
HYOGO	119	54.9	14	6.5	24	11.1	17	7.8
NARA	9	15.8	1	1.8	4	7.0	1	1.8
WAKAYAMA	21	29.3	2	2.8	-	-	2	2.8
TOTTORI	27	63.1	-	-	2	4.7	4	9.4
SHIMANE	74	113.6	10	15.4	5	7.7	4	6.1
OKAYAMA	73	61.8	16	13.6	9	7.6	7	5.9
HIROSHIMA	80	54.8	2	1.4	10	6.9	9	6.2
YAMAGUCHI	107	101.4	11	10.4	21	19.9	3	2.8
TOKUSHIMA	16	25.2	3	4.7	3	4.7	3	4.7
KAGAWA	25	37.4	2	3.0	3	4.5	1	1.5
EHIME	96	90.6	5	4.7	9	8.5	7	6.6
KOCHI	25	40.8	-	-	17	27,8	7	11.4
FUKUOKA	412	184.8	24	10.8	37	16.6	2	0.9
SAGA	81	123.3	6	9.1	3	4.6	2	3.0
NAGASAKI	81	74.5	7	6.4	9	8.3	-	-
KUMAMOTO	32	25.6	1	0.8	2	1.6	-	-
OITA	138	156.7	13	14.8	2	2.3	17	19.3
MIYAZAKI	85	115.7	9	12.2	11	15.0	3	4.1
KAGOSHIMA	73	58.4	8	6.4	3	2.4	-	-
TOTALS	3795	67.7	361	6.4	782	13.9	393	7.0

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	108	40.4	26	9.7	25	9.3	3	1.1
AOMORI	31	37.1	6	7.2	9	10.8	-	-
IWATE	22	23.6	3	3.2	11	11.8	-	-
MIYAGI	48	42.8	5	4.5	13	11.6	-	-
AKITA	21	22.9	4	4.4	5	5.5	-	-
YAMAGATA	93	93.6	10	10.1	44	44.3	3	3.0
FUKUSHIMA	47	31.9	6	4.1	19	12.9	1	0.7
IBARAKI	51	34.3	5	3.4	20	13.4	1	0.7
TOCHIGI	59	51.2	13	11.3	5	4.3	-	-
GUNMA	16	13.7	-	-	3	2.6	-	-
SAITAMA	48	30.8	6	3.9	9	5.8	-	-
CHIBA	54	35.1	1	0.6	7	4.5	-	-
TOKYO	103	32.1	10	3.1	70	21.8	1	0.3
KANAGAWA	49	31.6	3	1.9	14	9.0	-	-
NIIGATA	62	34.7	5	2.8	13	7.3	-	-
TOYAMA	37	51.7	7	9.8	3	4.2	-	-
ISHIKAWA	10	14.9	1	1.5	3	4.5	-	-
FUKUI	10	18.7	-	-	1	1.9	-	-
YAMANASHI	16	26.2	5	8.2	6	9.8	-	-
NAGANO	39	25.1	5	3.2	13	8.4	-	-
GIFU	58	52.4	4	3.6	2	1.8	-	-
SHIZUOKA	72	41.5	4	2.3	34	19.6	2	1.2
AICHI	67	29.9	12	5.4	22	9.8	-	-
MIE	62	58.9	5	4.8	9	8.6	1	1.0
SHIGA	18	28.2	1	1.6	1	1.6	-	-
KYOTO	30	24.1	10	8.0	9	7.2	2	1.6
OSAKA	33	14.5	9	3.9	12	5.3	1	0.4
HYOGO	92	42.4	65	30.0	22	10.1	10	4.6
NARA	12	21.0	4	7.0	2	3.5	-	-
WAKAYAMA	39	54.5	5	7.0	1	1.4	-	-
TOTTORI	23	53.8	3	7.0	5	11.7	1	2.3
SHIMANE	46	71.6	4	6.1	11	16.9	-	-
OKAYAMA	63	53.4	5	4.2	2	1.7	-	-
HIROSHIMA	92	63.1	12	8.2	16	11.0	2	1.4
YAMAGUCHI	25	33.7	4	3.8	4	5.8	1	0.9
TOKUSHIMA	37	42.5	3	4.7	4	6.3	-	-
KAGAWA	39	58.3	6	9.0	13	19,4	1	1.5
EHIME	31	29.3	1	0.9	1	0.9	-	-
KOCHI	24	39.2	5	8.2	7	11.4	-	-
FUKUOKA	59	26.5	2	0.9	19	8.5	-	-
SAGA	14	21.3	2	3.0	6	9.1	-	-
NAGASAKI	19	17.5	-	-	1	9.2	-	-
KUMAMOTO	14	11.2	1	0.8	5	4.0	-	-
OITA	8	9.1	2	2.3	1	1.1	-	-
MIYAZAKI	16	21.8	2	2.7	4	5.4	1	1.4
KAGOSHIMA	9	7.2	-	-	6	4.8	-	-
TOTALS	1917	34.2	292	5.2	521	9.3	31	0.6

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				EPIDEMIC TYPHUS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	14	5.2	1	0.4	11	4.1	1	0.4
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	-	-
MIYAGI	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	6	6.5	2	2.2	2	2.2	-	-
YAMAGATA	5	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	12	8.1	3	2.0	1	0.7	1	0.7
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	1	0.9	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	1	0.9	-	-
SAITAMA	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
CHIBA	1	0.6	-	-	6	3.9	-	-
TOKYO	1	0.3	-	-	55	17.1	1	.3
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	18	11.6	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	15	8.4	2	1.1
TOYAMA	3	4.2	1	1.4	1	1.4	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	3	5.6	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	4	6.5	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	3	2.7	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	0.6	-	-	5	2.9	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	31	13.8	1	0.4
MIE	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
OSAKA	4	1.8	1	0.4	6	2.6	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	84	38.7	14	6.5	9	4.2
NARA	-	-	-	-	7	12.3	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	4.2	-	-	14	19.6	1	1.4
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	3	4.6	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	1.7	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	5	4.7	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	1.6	-	-	5	7.9	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	4	6.0	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	5	2.2	-	-	11	4.9	2	0.9
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	5	5.7	3	3.4	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	7	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	78	1.4	96	1.7	234	4.2	18	0.3

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	41	15.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	36	43.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	10	10.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	6	5.3	2	1.8	-	-	-	-
AKITA	9	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	14	14.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	41	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	4	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	2	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	2	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	47	14.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	16	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	14	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	4	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	14	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	12	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	20	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	17	16.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	12	18.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	14	11.3	-	-	2	1.6	-	-
OSAKA	1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	26	12.0	-	-	12	5.5	11	5.1
NARA	16	28.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	24	56.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	7	10.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	8	6.8	-	-	11	9.3	3	2.5
HIROSHIMA	32	21.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	19	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	50	78.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	25	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	30	28.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	12	19.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	92	41.3	2	0.9	-	-	-	-
SAGA	95	144.6	1	1.5	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	7	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	11	8.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	33	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	3	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	3	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	837	14.9	5	0.1	25	0.4	14	0.2

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP.B. ENCEPHALITIS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
HOKKAIDO	28	10.5	2	0.7	16	6.0	5	1.9	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	3	3.6	-	-	3	3.6	2	2.4	-	-	-	-
IWATE	8	8.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	5	[illegible].5	-	-	4	3.6	1	0.9	-	-	-	-
AKITA	4	4.4	-	-	1	1.1	1	1.1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	11	11.1	-	-	2	2.0	3	3.0	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	0.7	-	-	2	1.4	2	1.4	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	6	[illegible].0	-	-	3	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	3	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	3	1.[illegible]	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	10	6.5	-	-	1	0.6	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	45	14.0	-	-	7	2.2	2	0.6	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	8	5.2	2	1.3	2	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	4	2.2	-	-	3	1.7	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	9	5.8	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	4	3.6	-	-	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	2	1.2	-	-	3	1.7	2	1.2	-	-	-	-
AICHI	12	5.4	-	-	3	1.3	2	0.9	-	-	-	-
MIE	4	3.8	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	8	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	16	12.9	1	0.8	2	1.6	1	0.8	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	0.4	-	-	4	1.8	2	0.9	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	3	1.4	-	-	2	0.9	2	0.9	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	1.8	-	-	1	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	2.8	-	-	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	5	11.7	2	4.7	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	1.5	-	-	1	1.5	1	1.5	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	0.8	-	-	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	0.7	-	-	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	1	0.[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	4	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	5	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.[illegible]	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	6	2.7	-	-	9	[illegible].[illegible]	2	0.9	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	3	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	1.1	-	-	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	1.4	-	-	4	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	[illegible].8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	231	[illegible].1	7	0.1	84	1.5	33	0.6	2	0.04		

Rates per 100,000.
Plague: 0

Prepared by: Public Health & Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP (from Japanese sources)

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 21 DECEMBER 1946

(C) Current cases plus delayed reports
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	29	816	108	4532	90	1946
AOMORI	9	357	45	1490	46	770
IWATE	1	30	14	461	19	900
MIYAGI	9	280	20	1627	21	770
AKITA	7	147	16	1110	13	539
YAMAGATA	5	125	26	1053	31	868
FUKUSHIMA	9	528	27	2601	17	2087
IBARAKI	7	312	38	1783	26	1583
TOCHIGI	11	249	81	1612	25	642
GUMMA	1	200	15	1300	22	869
SAITAMA	19	429	30	2658	34	1292
CHIBA	6	478	45	2923	30	1182
TOKYO	54	1164	137	4763	69	2570
KANAGAWA	26	1863	189	7491	61	3586
NIIGATA	15	365	77	2240	27	1208
TOYAMA	4	189	25	1402	28	379
ISHIKAWA	13	594	73	2240	39	1982
FUKUI	4	240	11	749	8	553
YAMANASHI	3	122	35	786	4	318
NAGANO	5	234	58	1609	52	1145
GIFU	24	401	53	1390	26	609
SHIZUOKA	NR	269	NR	1329	NR	953
AICHI	70	2996	249	9929	157	4151
MIE	24	655	48	1673	36	930
SHIGA	45	792	34	1352	24	616
KYOTO	37	1817	104	6269	30	2248
OSAKA	63	3254	230	10612	165	6178
HYOGO	25	1106	99	5287	107	3153
NARA	13	507	22	1041	13	521
WAKAYAMA	27	735	31	1933	45	976
TOTTORI	22	494	38	1049	75	585
SHIMANE	4	194	17	940	16	1029
OKAYAMA	59	760	153	2479	95	1431
HIROSHIMA	16	609	111	4050	85	1619
YAMAGUCHI	5	234	34	1252	20	716
TOKUSHIMA	--	99	31	584	28	600
KAGAWA	5	633	10	1303	14	954
EHIME	3	216	57	2386	69	1703
KOCHI	2	150	20	939	10	589
FUKUOKA	50	3151	277	11071	135	6961
SAGA	6	626	32	3541	48	4066
NAGASAKI	8	651	54	5036	41	2484
KUMAMOTO	6	162	29	1664	14	1076
OITA	27	853	71	2616	57	1704
MIYAZAKI	1	93	39	487	18	676
KAGOSHIMA	3	101	32	1439	7	544
TOTALS	782	30280	2945	126081	1997	72261
RATE						
Current	55.8	42.3	210.0	176.3	142.4	101.0
Previous	55.6		209.9		134.7	

Prepared by: Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP
(From Japanese Sources)

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 28 DECEMBER 1946

(C) Current cases plus delayed reports
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	27	843	135	4567	76	2022
AOMORI	9	366	12	1502	6	776
IWATE	-	30	10	471	10	910
MIYAGI	9	289	12	1639	27	797
AKITA	2	149	33	1143	23	562
YAMAGATA	8	133	15	1068	29	897
FUKUSHIMA	5	533	30	2631	25	2112
IBARAKI	9	321	20	1803	29	1612
TOCHIGI	11	260	83	1695	84	726
GUMMA	3	203	19	1319	18	887
SAITAMA	14	443	41	2699	33	1325
CHIBA	9	487	35	2958	21	1203
TOKYO	37	1201	107	4870	56	2626
KANAGAWA	18	1881	228	7719	63	3649
NIIGATA	11	376	55	2295	25	1233
TOYAMA	6	195	26	1428	13	392
ISHIKAWA	12	606	50	2290	33	2015
FUKUI	10	250	27	776	33	586
YAMANASHI	--	122	38	824	4	322
NAGANO	7	241	61	1670	26	1171
GIVU	21	422	41	1431	18	627
SHIZUOKA	2	271	40	1369	28	981
AICHI	75	3071	230	10159	132	4283
MIE	7	662	23	1696	20	950
SHIGA	30	822	37	1389	20	636
KYOTO	28	1845	85	6354	58	2306
OSAKA	69	3323	177	10789	160	6338
HYOGO	38	1144	155	5442	152	3305
NARA	7	514	14	1055	7	528
WAKAYAMA	6	741	30	1963	23	999
TOTTORI	25	519	88	1137	37	622
SHIMANE	3	197	13	953	9	1038
OKAYAMA	36	796	78	2557	33	1464
HIROSHIMA	10	619	72	4122	28	1647
YAMAGUCHI	1	235	24	1276	8	724
TOKUSHIMA	1	100	23	607	18	618
KAGAWA	14	647	41	1344	35	989
EHIME	8	224	57	2443	33	1736
KOCHI	1	151	29	968	18	607
FUKUOKA	69	3220	262	11333	130	7091
SAGA	5	631	51	3592	25	4091
NAGASAKI	7	658	55	5091	18	2502
KUMAMOTO	8	170	38	1702	28	1104
OITA	18	871	42	2658	67	1771
MIYAZAKI	--	93	22	509	9	685
KAGOSHIMA	NR	101	NR	1439	NR	544
TOTALS	696	30,976	2764	128,845	1748	74009
RATE						
Current	49.6	43.5	197.1	176.8	124.7	101.5
Previous	55.8		210.0		142.4	

Prepared by: Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP
(From Japanese Sources)